

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

SSIONAL RECORD--APPENDIX

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right to know the obligations we assume in foreign lands.

Above all, we must arouse among our people a deeper recognition of their personal responsibility for good government. We must fight against apathy and indifference on the part of so many citizens who take no interest in government.

I have outlined some fundamental truths which should appeal to every right-thinking patriotic American.

On every farm, and in every home, in every village, town, and city, we must awaken the righteous indignation of the American people. We must arouse the fighting spirit of our decent citizenship to drive out the grafters, the bribe-takers, the dealers in frauds, and all the other rascals of high or low price who have betrayed the public trust. I do not pretend that any one political party has had a monopoly on wrongdoing. But I do say that never before in American history have the leaders of our Government concealed, condoned, and protected corruption with such arrogant disregard for all ethical and moral standards.

Let me tell you how one President of the United States—a Republican President I am proud to say—banded corruption when it was revealed in his administration.

During the term of Calvin Coolidge, the Nation was shocked by the Teapot Dome scandal, involving the leasing of Government-owned oil reserves to private interests. Before the scandal broke, the President had sent Coolidge a letter in which he said: "I am sure you will find it impossible to believe that I am not a man of high character and high integrity."

President Coolidge's reply was a quote: "I have no doubt that you are a man of high character and high integrity."

It is true that the President of the United States is not a man of high character and high integrity. He is a man of low character and low integrity. He is a man who has betrayed the public trust. He is a man who has concealed, condoned, and protected corruption with such arrogant disregard for all ethical and moral standards.

Every law will be enforced and every right of the people and the Government will be protected.

Criminal prosecutions followed. A cabinet member accused of taking a bribe was convicted and sentenced to a prison term. The Attorney General who refused to turn over certain files and records to a Senate investigating committee was summoned to the White House and dismissed from office.

That is the kind of leadership—honest, determined, vigorous and courageous—that the Republican Party will give to the people of America in January of 1953.

We are about to enter a national campaign with many vital issues—the most important is the moral issue of honesty against dishonesty.

On that issue the true women of America, no matter whether they are Republican or Democrat, will fight for the protection of the American home. They will fight to uphold the moral standards by which we live, based on the eternal truths of the Holy Bible.

At the Chicago convention last year, we will select a standard bearer to lead the American people to victory. He must be a great American, imbued with all the American ideal. He must have the courage, the will, and the determination to slug it out with Trumanism and all it stands for. He must believe in democracy in Government, balanced budgets, and sound fiscal policies.

And above all else, he must be a man of unimpeachable honesty and integrity and there must be no question that he is a real Republican.

With such a man as our candidate we can march to victory—restore justice in Government and firmly establish our rightful place of leadership for peace, freedom, and sound prosperity in the United States and the world.

Grab-Bag Congress

EXTENSION OF REPEALERS

OR
HON. LOUIS B. HELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 18, 1951

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include in the Record a syndicated column by Margyus Childs which appeared in the Washington Post-October 18, 1951.

Last year the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported out a very effective bill to separate the hidden wartime subsidies from so-called

although this bill is amended now. I hope the House will pass it. I hope the Senate will pass it. I hope the President will sign it. I hope the Supreme Court will uphold it.

It is, therefore, my hope that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House will reject these weakening amendments and stand by its report of last year, House Report No. 504 of the Eighty-first Congress.

I hope, therefore, that the House will enact a really effective bill, H. R. 508 or H. R. 190, and not a watered-down version. The article follows:

Grab-Bag Congress—EXPOSURE CONTINUED TO SMALL FRY

(By Margyus Childs)

The Congress that is now grinding to the close of a singularly tortuous session might well be called the grab-bag Congress. While a few of the small-fry insurance peddlers have been exposed to the light of day, millions have been snared in such pooling, such peddling, among the big boys seeking privileged access to the billions of dollars being spent by Government.

The vast, untrammeled contracts and the special tax amortization granted as an inducement to armament manufacture cause the big corporations to grow bigger. The giants of American industry are daily becoming more gigantic as they expend to proportions that even a few years ago were undreamed of.

One of the few men in Congress who has been willing to stem this tide is Senator JAMES BRADLEY, Democrat, of Alabama. As chairman of a small-business committee he has worked particularly hard to try to save the small homebased airlines that receive no Government subsidy.

A report of the Spearman committee recommended that the Civil Aeronautics Board reconsider the position of the boarded and come up with a solution that would give them a chance to compete—without subsidy—in providing low-cost coach service. Of the CAB, the report said:

"It has a direct obligation to the public to use its very considerable powers to develop reliable and economical service on a given

In its swiftly expanding phase since the end of World War II the airline industry is still very new. It is possible to see the developing pattern of monopoly as it threatens to freeze into being the present set-up with its limitations on the progress of a means of transportation as yet in infancy. There are other industries long past this stage with the freeze so solid that the antitrust laws are completely irrelevant.

For the above reasons and for the sake of human rights, we appeal to our American officials not to deport Dr. Andrija Artukovic to Tito's Communist regime, for in no case can a political rival deal fairly with his political opponent. If Dr. Artukovic erred and broke any laws, let the unbiased, democratic American courts decide the matter.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the following resolution, adopted by the supreme board of the Croatian Catholic

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, when the 1951 tax bill was before the House, I voted for its passage. Much as I dislike the idea of imposing